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THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH OF Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD, OF KENTUCKY

Against the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution. Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 30th, 1858.

[CONCLUDED.]

In addition to this I present you the authority of Mr. Buchanan the present distinguished Chief Magistrate of the United States, whose early counsels are so worthy of the consideration of his later years, and who, upon the occasion of the admission of Michigan, expressed himself in the following emphatic language:

"We ought not to apply the rigid rules of abstract political science too rigorously to such cases. It has been our practice heretofore to treat our infant Territories with parental care, to nurse them with kindness, and when they had attained the age of manhood, to admit them into the family without requiring from them a rigid adherence to forms. The great questions to be decided are: Do they contain a sufficient population? Have they adopted a Republican Constitution? And are they willing to enter the Union upon the terms which we propose? If so, all the preliminary proceedings have been considered but mere forms, which we have waived in repeated instances. They are but the scaffolding of the building, which is of no further use after the edifice is complete. We have pursued this course in regard to Tennessee, to Arkansas, and even to Michigan. No Senator will pretend that their Territorial Legislatures had any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. It was an act of usurpation on their part."

And on the same subject, Mr. Calhoun, the brightest constitutional luminary of all, used the following brief but emphatic words:

"My opinion is, and ever was, that the proceeding of the people of Michigan, in taking the first steps to form a State Constitution without waiting for the assent of Congress, was revolutionary."

If these quotations fail to convince, then, so far as my Democratic auditors extend, they would not be convinced though one rose from the dead. But to obviate these high authorities and these unanswerable arguments, it is now stated that the Kansas-Nebraska act is itself an enabling act, dispensing with all others. Unfortunately for those who affirm this, it proves too much for them. That act, it is true, "leaves the people perfectly free to form their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution." Prior to it the people had been restrained in this "perfect freedom" by the provisions of the Missouri compromise line, which prohibited slavery north of 36° 30′ north latitude; and this provision was intended merely to apply to the condition and privileges of the people when subsequent to the repeal of this line, they should come legally to form their domestic institutions in their own way, and was not intended to confer upon them any new powers or privileges, contrary to the consent of Congres, whereby they might at pleasure cast off their territorial allegiance. If such be not the true interpretation of this clause—if it conferred upon the people of the Territory the inherent right at any time they pleased to form a Constitution and claim admission absolutely under it, how can we resist the application of those who formed the justly and universally repudiated Topeka Constitution for admission under it into the Union of these States. Their Constitution is first in point of time, and it will be observed that is not the Legislature of the Territory, but the "*people* of the Territory," that are left "perfectly free to form their own domestic institutions in their own way;" and hence, upon this hypothesis and language of the law, you need not apply for an enabling act even from the Territorial Legislature, because that language does not confer the power upon the Legislature, but confers it "on the people;" and the high prerogative of making a Constitution is not a legislative function. Besides, if the Kansas-Nebraska act enabled the Legislature of Kansas to call a constitutional convention, why did President Pierce recommend, and why did the Democratic Senate under his Administration, with singular unanimity, pass an act authorizing Kansas to call a convention. Without pursuing this argument further, I conclude, from the high authorities cited and from the reasons already adduced—1st. That the Legislature of Kansas was not competent to commit an act of political suicide, and to subvert and overturn the very power of which they were but constituted the keepers, guardians, and preservers, by the Congress of the United States; and 2d, that the Kansas territorial law was in no sense an act which enabled its Legislature thus to subvert the territorial existence at its pleasure.

It follows, then, that the Lecompton Constitution is not an imperative legality. That it cannot challenge and demand our implicit and unquestioning submission, because it comes accredited to us by all the regularities and forms of law. But losing these high pretensions, which are all the title that it brings, it loses all. For, unless it can be sustained upon the ground of legitimacy, it has no other foundation to sustain it.

Mr. Chairman, let it not be inferred from anything I have said that I hold it illegal or rebellious for a Territorial Legislature to institute preliminary proceedings in order to bring about the transition from a territorial to a State condition. All I wish to establish is that their proceedings bind not the government of the United States, or render it in any sense imperative upon such government to admit such Territory into the Union as a State, merely because the Territorial Legislature have gone regularly through the formalities it may have instituted. The power of the United States, and the duty of the United States, stand untouched and unaffected by these subordinate territorial formalities, except so far as they may address themselves to the Congress of the United States as matter of petition, deserving its favorable consideration from their inherent merit, and not from their inherent legality.

2. If the Lecompton Constitution be legal in form, are there not facts connected with it that render it invalid in fact? Mr. Chairman, this field of my argument has been perfectly exhausted.—Let me add but a few words to what has been so much better said by so many others. And let me premise that the Congress of the United States is under no stress, or legal or political necessity, to admit new States into this Confederacy. Neither Kansas, nor any other Territory, can demand as a right admission into this Union; although she may have formed a Republican Constitution, and although every man, woman and child within her borders desired it, yet the right and the power to admit or not to admit, according to its own will and pleasure, rests alone in the Congress of the United States.

This high power and unlimited discretion is expressed in the Constitution of the United States in these simple words: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." In the exercise of this high prerogative, perhaps the most morally grand of any which our current history exhibits, the Congress has the right and it is its duty, to look with the utmost scrutiny and caution upon every fact, circumstance, and condition which bears upon the prudence, fitness, and propriety of the permanent relations it is about to establish between the new comer into the Confederacy and the old; and if there be any time and any act which, above all others, should demand the exercise of the utmost good faith, forbearance, and honesty, it is this. I do not hesitate to declare that, if new States are to be precipitated into this Confederacy contrary to the consent of a material portion of the old ones, and above all, with constitutions contrary to the asserted will of a material portion of the citizens of such new State, then are the sappers and miners at work beneath the foundations of the Republic, and the enemy to its perpetuation has entered within its walls.

Mr. Chairman, if we could for a moment relieve ourselves of all party bias and excitement, we should find the facts pertaining to the Kansas question to be few and simple. A portion of its people are in favor of a Constitution with slavery; another portion is in favor of a Constitution without it. For years they have been waging a disreputable contest, disturbing the quiet and repose of the Union, and seeking political advantages of each other. Both of these parties have made themselves a Constitution—one at Topeka, relying for its support upon your naked doctrine of Popular Sovereignty; the other at Lecompton, relying upon popular sovereignty, endorsed by Legislative Intervention without congressional sanction. The latter is much the best, I think of the two, but both bad. Each party has endeavored, as far as possible, to ignore the other and to refrain from a recognition of the legal validity of its acts. The free State party believed it was outraged and trodden down by an invasion from Missouri, which gave despotic character to the Legislature, inasmuch as it was elected, not by the people of the Territory but by alleged invaders, and hence, thereafter, it abstained from participating in elections authorized by this Legislature. Whilst the slave State party denied the extent of the force and violence charged by their opponents, and justified themselves by the charge that emigrant aid societies had thrown upon Kansas, for the purpose of controlling its domestic institutions, a population as spurious as any introduced from adjacent States.

Thus waged the war, until delegates were authorized to be chosen by the Territorial Legislature to form a Constitution preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union. From this point onward we have a right, and it is our duty, to look, in order to ascertain what it is proper for us to do. Delegates under the law were to be apportioned among the thirty-four counties of the Territory according to their population, to be ascertained by a census directed to be taken. This was fair and right, and ought to have been done; but, if we may believe the very highest authorities on this subject, it was not done, and by reason of the failure nearly one-half of the counties of the Territory were denied any representation in the convention that formed the Constitution under which they were to live. Hear what Gov Walker and Secretary Stanton say on this subject.—Gov Walker, in his letter to Gen. Cass, of the 15th Dec., 1857, says:

"In nineteen of these counties there was no census, and therefore there could be no such apportionment there of delegates, based upon such census; and in fifteen of these counties there was no registry of voters.—These fifteen counties, including many of the oldest organized counties of the Territory, were entirety disfranchised, and did not give, and (by no fault of their own) could not give, a solitary vote for delegates to the convention." * * * * * * * * *

"In fifteen counties out of thirty-four there was no registry, and not a solitary vote was given or could be given for delegates to the convention in any of these counties."

Governor Stanton, in corroboration of this statement, in his address to the people of the United States, says:

"The registration required by law had been imperfect in all the counties, and had been wholly omitted in one-half of them; nor could the people of these disfranchised counties vote in any adjacent county, as has been falsely suggested."

I could multiply proofs on this subject, but it is unnecessary. These are sufficient, except to those determined not to believe. It is true that many of the free State party refused to vote for delegates to form the Constitution. They professed to believe, and perhaps did believe, they would de defrauded out of their votes by their opponents, who had complete control of all the machinery by which the elections were to be conducted; and they were unwilling, as before stated, by voting at an election authorized by what they denominated the Bogus Legislature, to recognize the validity of its acts. I am not their advocate or defender. I think in all this they did wrong; and the other side were wrong in not taking the census and registration as far as practic ble, to give to all the right and unquestionable American privilege of being represented in the body which was to ordain their highest law. The free State party in some of the counties made an attempt to elect delegates to the convention, notwithstanding the failure to take the census and registration. Their delegates were rejected. I will not dwell on these things. One fact of importance, during the progress of this election, occurred. It was the unequivocal, clear, distinct, and absolute promise of the Governor, in his own name, and in the name of the President of the United States; it was the promise of his Secretary, Mr. Stanton; it was the promise of Mr. Calhoun and many of his associates, that the Constitution, when formed by the convention, should be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Governor Walker, everywhere in Kansas, pledged his honor, by the approval, as he told the people, of the President and his cabinet, that the Constitution should be submitted. Without stopping to refer to his inaugural, in which he is most emphatic on this point, I read from a speech of his delivered at Topeka, on the 8th of June, 1857, and published in the Topeka *Statesman* of the 9th:

"At the next election, in October, when you elect the Territorial Legislatnre, you can repeal these laws; and you can also, by a majority of your own votes, *adopt or reject* the Constitution presented for your consideration next fall. Can you not peaceably decide this question in the mode pointed out by the act of Congress, if you, as you can and will, have a full opportunity of recording your vote? [A voice, How are we to get it?] You will get it by the convention submitting the Consitution to the vote of the whole people. [A voice, 'Who is to elect convention?'] That is the grand question.' Gentlemen, it is a comparatively small point by whom the Constitution is submitted. Don't let us run away after shadows. The great substantial point is this: Will the whole people of Kansas next fall, by a fair election, impartially and fairly conducted by impartial judges, have an opportunity to decide for themselves what shall be their form of Government, and what shall be their social institutions? I say they will; but I go a step further. [A voice, 'Have you the power?'] If I have not the power to bring it about, if the convention will not do it, I will join you in lawful opposition to their proceedings. [Cries of 'Good!' 'Good!' 'We hold you to your promise. Nothing can be asked fairer than that.']"

This, with me, is high matter of substance. Here you see a people, jealous of their rights, holding earnest question with their Governor, and receiving from him solemn answer, touching those important rights upon which we are acting now; and, in consideration of his solemn pledge that the Constitution should be fairly submitted to them, yielding it up indifferently to be formed by those who might be selected to do it, yet relying upon their own ultimate right to pass judgment upon it in the last resort. Shall we obtain the benefits of their non-action, without complying with the conditions upon which it was procured? Shall we, in any sense, fail to comply with the solemn assurances thus given? It will not do to say that Governor Walker had no authority to make these assurances. That he had the authority of the President there is no doubt. He states it, and it is not denied. Whether he had authority or not, the confiding people believed he had, and it would be inconsistent with all my notions of propriety and honor to take advantage of their ignorance or credulity to wring from them advantages which they at least held sacred. I cannot—I will not do it.

How the Constitution was submitted, Mr. Chairman, we all know. The slavery clause was only submitted; and, strange to tell, you could not vote against the slavery clause without swearing to support the Constitution with slavery. An act like that needs no comment. I am a slaveholder and a friend of slavery; but, thank God, slavery needs no instrumentality like that for its extension, and its most dangerous adversaries are those who would identify it with violations of personal propriety and honor, and especially with an outrage upon the unquestioned American right of the people, when forming a Constitution, to say whether it shall exist with them or not. When the slavery clause of the Constitution was submitted, some 6,226 are reported to have voted for it; of which subsequent investigations have shown 2,720 were fraudulent, 569 votes were cast in favor of the Constitution without slavery; thus leaving only 2,937 votes in favor of the Constitution with slavery. So great was the excitement of the people of Kansas at the events I have thus detailed, that we are informed by Governor Stanton that they were almost on the point of civil war, which was only prevented by his convening the legislature.

In the hope (which proved successful) of restoring peace, a law was passed taking the sense of the entire people for and against the Constitution, abolishing all test oaths, and leaving all free vote just as they please. The result of that election was that 10,226 persons voted against the Constitution. The friends of the Lecompton Constitution did not vote. This election was held on the 4th January, 1858.

Mr. PEYTON, (interrogating.) I ask my colleague whether he believes that the 10,226 votes cast on the 4th of January were all *bona fide* legal votes?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will state, in all frankness, that it is my opinion—mere guess work, of course—that it is highly probable they were not. I will say, however, in all candor to my colleague, whose interruption is agreeable, or certainly not embarrassing to me, that there is no proof that any of that vote was fraudulent or illegal, and that all concurrent testimony agrees in proving that three-fourths or more of the inhabitants of Kansas are inimical to the Constitution.

Mr. PEYTON. I would like to know from my colleague how he arrives at that conclusion?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am gratified at the opportunity of saying to my friend that I arrive at it from various sources of information—authentic sources which are open both to him and to myself—and from private statements from gentlemen of the highest respectability cognizant of the facts. It is the uniform report coming to us from Kansas, that there is a decided, and unqualified and almost an unmitigated disinclination on the part of the people to accept the Lecompton Constitution. I trust my friend is answered. And now I ask him whether he would force any Constitution or form of government upon any people against her will?

Mr. PEYTON. I will reply to my colleague very frankly and very candidly that I would not.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I knew, sir, that there was a Kentucky spirit beating in my friend's bosom which would keep him from such a course.

Mr. PEYTON. Will my friend permit me to state my own position in regard to this matter?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I hope my colleague will not exhaust too much of my time.

Mr. PEYTON. I ask him whether in all State, county, and Presidential elections it is not well known that there are more or less improper fraudulent votes polled? That there have been fraudulent votes polled in Kansas I have but little doubt, and I have as little doubt that in any election, from the first authorizing of the convention down to the final ratification, there have been votes enough withheld to have changed the result. My colleague says that if the fraudulent votes on the ratification of the Constitution were thrown out there would be only 2,700 votes left. Well, that may be so; but then those who did not go to the polls authorized those who did to vote for them, and this left a clear majority of 2,700 votes in favor of the Constitution. Now I ask my friend if he thinks that the votes cast on the 4th of January were all legal? I say that out of the 10,200 votes cast on that day against the Lecompton Constitution 9,600 were polled in those registered counties where the pro-slavery party had cast 6,000 votes in favor of the Constitution?

Mr. Underwood. In regard to the legality of that election, my friend will bear me witness that I have, at least, endeavored to establish the proposition that these elections were not of such a character as to demand of the people to come to the polls, and hence, that his position does not apply, that those who stay away from the election authorize those who go to vote for them. My friend asks me in regard to the 9,600 cast in the counties which had already given 6,000 majority in favor of the Constitution; and I ask him if he will venture to say, on his integrity as a gentleman, and a statesman well informed on this subject, that he believes that the Lecompton Constitution is the will and voice of the majority of the people of Kansas? I speak merely of the question of numbers, not of the question of legality, because I have disposed of that.

Mr. Peyton. I shall answer your question fairly and properly.

Mr. Underwood. I know you will.

Mr. Peyton. The remark which I made in regard to the 9,600 votes was for the purpose of calling my colleague's attention to this fact, that out of the 10,250 votes polled on the 4th of January, 9,600 votes were polled in registered counties where 6,000 votes had been polled in favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Underwood. I only asked you your opinion, whether you believe the Lecompton Constitution was the will and voice of the majority of the people of Kansas, and whether the votes in its favor were fraudulent or not?

Mr. Peyton. That is my opinion. I frankly tell you now that I do not know who has the majority. The list received is sufficient to satisfy me that the contest is a close one, and I have no idea that the anti Lecomptonites have such an overwhelming majority as they claim.

Mr. Underwood. While my friend may thus remain in doubt, the authentic documents produced before the Congress of the United States, and which have been heretofore adverted to by many a speaker, satisfy my mind and remove all doubt as to what the will of the people of Kansas is in respect to that Constitution; and that is, that they are pre eminently against the Lecompton Constitution.

Thus stand the facts; and the naked question is, shall we admit Kansas into the Union at the instance and request of 2,937 of her people, or shall we not admit her at the like instance and request of 10,226. If figures could decide it, it seems to me easy of solution. If the sublime truths which underlie the American republics, whereby majorities govern in their organic laws, it seems to me the question is easy of solution.—But we are told that the vote on the 4th of January came too late. Too late for what? Too late to tell us what the people of Kansas willed? Certainly not.

But we are told that it was irregular and revolutionary for them to have expressed their will in any other form, or at any other time, than in the form and manner directed in the Lecompton Constitution itself. That is remarkable, for it gives to the Lecompton Constitution validity before it assumes to possess it—makes it the law before it is accepted by Congress—and assumes for the people of a Territory, in their colonial or dependent condition, the power whenever they see proper to call a convention, to make absolute laws, supplanting, by their own mere force, the pre-existing authority exercised by the Territorial Legislature established by Congress, and without the consent of Congress. But, again, is not this still more remarkable, as coming from those same Lecomptonites who contend that even after their Constitution has successfully passed through all the forms of law, been ratified by the people, and approved by Congress, that immediately thereafter the people may disregard all its provisions in regard to its alteration or amendment, and change, alter, or abolish it at pleasure; and yet, before the constitution is established, while it is yet *in fieri*, or the progress of establishment, that same people can do no act to arrest it. Mr. Chairman, both these propositions can not be true; and common sense has but little difficulty in determining which is true. I have already shown that there is no such legality in the proceedings which led to the formation of the Lecompton Constitution as estops the Congress. Indeed, sir, Congress, in the admission of new States, has thus far been limited by few rules of legality, technicality, or form. It has acted upon the various cases according to the facts which attended them, ever carrying out the will of the people of the new State, however expressed, or however ascertained. One thing the Congress has never done, that is to admit a State into the Union under a Constitution contrary to the well known wishes of her people. This, if ever done, will first be done in Kansas. Her people have expressed, in every form they can command, their determined opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. A majority of nearly ten thousand of her people tell you not to accept it as the fundamental organic law of the State; her Legislature, by a unanimous vote, beseeches you not to do so; and even the officers elected under the Lecompton Constitution itself protest against your doing so.

"We, the officers elected under said Constitution, do most respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable bodies not to admit Kansas into the Union under said Constitution, and thus force upon an unwilling people an organic law against their *express will*, and in violation of every principle of popular government."

Signed by Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Auditor.

Against these solemen and earnest appeals why should we seek to admit her under the Lecompton Constitution? Above all, why should the South seek to admit her? What will we gain by it? Mr. Chairman, we shall gain a loss.—We shall set instructions, which being taught, may return to plague the inventor. This will inevitably be the case in regard to the new theories now inculcated for the ready overthrow of Constitutions by the unrestrained fiat of majorities. We show ourselves, perhaps, willing to extend our peculiar institution against the will of the majority of those amongst whom we would carry it, giving the majority opposed to us, should they have power, pretexts for disregarding our right and our property. But if these consequences did not follow we gain no foothold for our slaves in Kansas, since the advocates of admission under the Lecompton Constitution themselves tell the people there that they may turn slavery out as soon as you get the Constitution in. I would have the South play no such paltry game. I would rejoice to have Kansas a slave State, if she could be permanently so with the consent of her people. I will not violate the general principles of free government, whereby the American people are authorized to establish their own institutions in their own way, for the paltry advantage of having Kansas forced into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution as a slave State for a moment, to be scorned and kicked out instantly thereafter and forever.

But we are told that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will localize the slavery excitment and give peace to the country.

I believe this to be one of the profoundest delusions that ever presented itself to an intelligent mind. Leave a people free to settle their own institutions, and they cannot long remain excited. Restrain them, and it is the inevitable outbreak of the American heart, north and south, and everywhere, to resist you. I believe in my conscience that to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their consent, expressed in so many forms as I have shown you, will be to sound the tocsin for a wilder, and deeper, and far more pervading popular commotion than any you have ever known. It will not be confined to Kansas, but, rolling from its level plains, it will sweep through the northwestern prairies and the mountains of New England, until every hamlet and village, and town and county, will be instinct with excitement.

On the contrary, do justice to Kansas; do not to her what you would not have done to yourselves; encompass her not with nice technicalities of law; but suffer her people to speak and act their will; extend to them, in fact, what you profess to extend to all in theory—the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and my life for it, peace will prevail from one end of our beloved country to the other.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY,.....APRIL 16, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

GEORGE R. McKEE,

OF PULASKI COUNTY.

Do Not Forget!

That the different Councils of Franklin County are expected to meet at such times as they may severally find convenient, so as to appoint delegates to attend at the Court House in Frankfort on the 3*d Monday in April* (County Court day.) to select candidates of the *American Party* for the following offices: *County Judge, County Court Clerk, Sheriff, County Attorney Assessor, Coroner, Surveyor and Jailor.*

☞We understand that the young ladies of Frankfort, intend presenting the *Sayre Guards* with a flag on to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock.—The flag will be presented from the steps of the State House.

☞We have thought that it might be at once instructive and amusing to take up the different arguments used by Lecompton Democrats, one by one, and show their inconsistencies with each other, and their utter worthlessness considered by themselves. This we have already done to some extent, but we propose again to bring them up in brief review, and let the country see them all together, and estimate their value Here in Kentucky we constantly here it stated that the admission of Kansas, with the Lecompton Constitution, is a great Southern measure, and as often listen to the stale and false charge that those who oppose it are leagued with Abolitionists, if. indeed, they are not Abolitionists themselves. Southern Democratic papers declare that it is a sectional question, and denounce Southern Americans, not for having done wrong, but for having opposed their section. But the Richmond *South*, whose Democracy and attachment to the interests of the South cannot be disputed, says that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, according to the recommendations of Mr. Buchanan, "will give the shell to the South and the oyster to the North." In its issue of March 24th the *South* says:

"Mark you, this principle which the South is so anxious to have affirmed is not that *new slave States shall be admitted into the Union*; it amounts simply to the recognition of the poor fact that the North may generously condescend that a State *with a slave Constitution*, but *inevitably an Abolition State*, with the power of its Government placed in the hands of a party to abolitionize it on the instant, may, under such peculiar circumstances, be admitted into the Union." *Is this "principle worth anything to the South?* * * * The practical consequence of the rejection of Kansas may not be so disastrous after all; it may even be an acceptable event to the South."

The North Carolina *Observer*, (Democratic,) March 29th, says:

The Southern members had, however, so fully committed themselves to the measure, under the deceitful pretence that it was a Southern measure, that we suppose they could not well turn about the instant that they discovered the crowning fraud. The South is most egregiously cheated in the whole affair. They get the shadow, whilst the North gets the substance.

The Washington *Union*, the recognized organ of the Administration, from which the Kentucky Democratic papers take their cue in denouncing Southern Americans, has time and again declared the question to be purely a party issue and not at all sectional; since in no event could any advantage to the South possibly be gained. The President himself recommends the admission of Kansas as the shortest way of making a slave Territory a free State. In his special message on Kansas, he says:

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. * * * Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas except through the means of a constitutional provision; and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, *if the majority of the people desire it*, [in his first message he admits that the majority *do desire it*,] as by admitting her into the Union under her present Constitution."

Again, Mr. Buchanan says:

"If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission."

This is the message which was endorsed by the Southern Democracy, and it is not denied that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to slavery. The Southern men admit it by their unwillingness to submit the question to the people of Kansas, and the Northern Abolitionists are so fully convinced of it that they are willing to desert their long cherished doctrine of Congressional interference and submit the question of slavery entirely to the people of Kansas. It is not denied that the Legislature of Kansas and State officers are free State men, and that the Congressman elected is a Republican; nor that two Abolitionists will be sent to the Senate as soon as Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. With these facts and with such excellent Democratic authority before us, we ask in what is the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, a Southern measure? What will the South gain by it? What will she not lose?

Another of the untenable positions assumed by the Lecomptonites is, that an enabling act is not necessary to the admission of a State, but whenever the Territorial Legislature sees fit it can call a Convention to frame a State Constitution, and that Congress is constitutionally obliged to admit the Territory into the Union under that Constitution, provided it be republican in form. We do not propose to enter upon any lengthy discussion of this question, but will content ourselves with citing some high Democratic authorities upon the subject. In the case of Michigan this exact question arose, and during the debate that distinguished expositor of Democracy, Mr. Buchanan, said:

"We have pursued this course [that is to disregard informalities] in regard to Tennessee, to Arkansas, and even to Michigan. *No Senator will pretend that their Territorial Legislatures had any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. It was an act of usurpation on their part.*"

We presume that we will hardly be accused by ultra-Democrats of Federal proclivities for agreeing with John C. Calhoun upon the same subject. That gentleman, during the same debate, said:

"My opinion was, and still is, that the movement of the people of Michigan in forming for themselves a State Constitution, without waiting for the assent of Congress, was revolutionary."

Here is his reason for thinking it revolutionary:

"As it threw off the authority of the United States over the Territory."

He proceeds to say:

"And that we are left at liberty to treat the proceedings as revolutionary, and to remand her to her Territorial condition."

In the case of Arkansas, during the Administration of Gen. Jackson, the question arose, how far the Territorial Legislature was competent to inaugurate the preliminary measures to cast off its Territorial existence and to prepare to assume the attitude of a State? This question having been submitted to his Attorney General, Mr. Butler, he, after arguing the subject, used the following language:

"Consequently, it is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkansas to pass any law for the purpose of electing members to form a Constitution and State Government, nor to do any other act, directly or indirectly, to create such new government. Every such law, even though it were approved by the Governor of the Territory, would be null and void. If passed by them notwithstanding his veto, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch, it would still be equally void."

This was the ground taken by the administration of Gen. Jackson, and has never been denied until the case of Kansas arose, and some excuse for secession was sought. Any law passed by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas—which possessed no greater authority than the Territorial Legislature of Arkansas—initiating a Convention, was null and void. But we have still later authority than the above extracts. It will be remembered that the Territorial Legislature of California called a Convention to form a State Constitution; the Convention having framed a Constitution submitted it to the people, who adopted it and applied for admission as a free State. A large portion of the ultra Southern men protested against the admission of California under that Constitution, *because the Territorial Legislature had no power to call a Convention*, and they threatened secession if Congress attempted to legalize the action of that Legislature and Convention. Fortunately Mr. Clay interposed with his Compromise measures and a disruption was avoided. On the records of the United States Senate, there is a protest against the admission of California, containing the following grounds for opposition:

First—That it gave the sanction of law, and thus imparted validity to an *unauthorized action by a portion of the inhabitants of California.*

Second—Without any legal census, or other evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation they may claim.

Third—Without any of those safeguards about the ballot box, which can only be provided by law, and, WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO ASCERTAIN THE TRUE SENSE OF A PEOPLE.

Fourth—As "not having sufficient evidence of its (the Constitution) having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was signed."

The protest was signed by Senators J. M. Mason, R. M. T. Hunter, A. P. Butler, R. W. Barnwell, H. L. Turney, Pierre Soule, Jefferson Davis, R. D. Atchison, Jackson Morton, D. L. Yulee.

Kansas recently presented herself and claimed to be admitted into the Union as a State, under a Constitution made by a Convention not authorized by Congress, and elected by only a small portion of the people of Kansas—without any census having been taken, without any *legal safeguard* thrown around the ballot box, and not only without evidence of its having the consent of the majority of the people for whom it was designed, but with *evidence that the majority of the people are decidedly opposed to it;* and still these same Southern Locofocos now wish to dissolve the Union because Congress has done the same thing with Kansas, under nearly similar circumstances, that they desired to do with California in 1850, and threatened to dissolve the Union then unless it was done. What consistency!

Another portion of the Democracy contend that the Kansas bill was an enabling act; and the entire argument for the admission of the State rests on the legality of the Convention under this act. This position is taken by Mr. Buchanan, and of course destroys the force of the other, that the Territorial Legislature, independent of Congress, has the legal right to call a Convention; for if the Territorial Legislature possesses such power it is an act of usurpation in Congress to pass an enabling act, and the Kansas bill would be an infringement of the sovereignty of the Territory. Although Mr. Buchanan and a number of his adherents now contend that the organic act establishing the Territory of Kansas was an enabling act, we apprehend that it will be difficult for them to give any good reason for such an opinion. We defy them to point out the clause in the Kansas bill which gives to the Territorial Legislature the power to call a State Convention. The organic act merely gave to the Territorial Legislature the power to pass laws for the government of the Territory, but gave it no authority to destroy the Territorial government of which it was itself only a part. This doctrine has been but lately assumed by the Democracy. President Pierce evidently did not believe in it when he recommended to Congress to *pass an act authorizing* the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution, with which recommendation Congress refused to comply. At the last session Congress time and again refused to permit the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution, and when they presented one formed without the consent of Congress, it was rejected. Would Pierce have requested Congress to pass an enabling act for Kansas if the Kansas act would have answered the purpose? And is it it to be supposed that Pierce could not see that which Buchanan says is too evident for argument? We will renew this subject at another time.

As a Southern newspaper, the *Courier* will stand no such injustice to the South.—*Louisville Courier.*

Oh Lordy! Pray what *does* the *Courier* intend to do about it? How is it going to help itself? Perhaps it intends to go right straight out of this naughty Union of ours, a majority of whose Congressmen, silly fellows, won't agree to do as the *Courier* wants them to! If so, where does the *Courier* expect to go? Perhaps it intends to assist in building up that Southern monarchy which many of its Southern Democratic friends seems so bent upon. It would then have a first rate chance of establishing the public policy towards the people which its party has attempted in the case of Kansas.

☞The Senate passed a bill for the admission of Kansas as a slave State under the Lecompton Constitution. The bill went to the House, and was there rejected. Instead thereof the House passed a bill known as Crittenden's substitute, and voted for by every Abolitionist, which gives the Freesoilers in Kansas another opportunity to make that Territory a free State.—*Lou. Courier.*

And for allowing the people of Kansas an opportunity of saying whether or not they desire to be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the Southern Americans are of course Abolitionists. The *Courier's* objection to the Crittenden amendment is that it "allows the Freesoilers of Kansas another opportunity to make that Territory a free State." Mr Buchanan says that the shortest and easiest way of making Kansas a free State is, to admit her under the Lecompton Constitution, and therefore advises it to be done. Of course, then, Mr. Buchanan is just that much more of an Abolitionist than any man of the opposition in Congress.

HON. HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S PAIRING OFF.—It is due to Col. Marshall, says the Louisville *Journal*, to state the circumstances of his pairing off with Mr. Bowie, in the vote upon the Kansas bill, in the House of Representatives on Thursday last. On the Sunday before, Mr. Harris of Maryland (anti-Lecompton) was suddenly called, to Baltimore in consequence of the expectation of a death in his family. During his absence Col. Marshall induced Mr. Bowie of Maryland (Lecompton) to pair off with Harris for one week and, to relieve the anxiety of Mr. Harris, notified him by telegraph of the arrangement. Mr. Harris, expecting a vote, returned on Monday at 11 o'clock, and, expressing the desire to record himself, with a view to his possible action in his contested election case, Col. Marshall applied to Mr. Bowie, who declined releasing him, as he had made arrangements for his own absence. On this account Col. Marshall was obliged, in honor, to substitute himself for Harris in the arrangemet that had been made.

THE ST. LOUIS AMERICANS ON LECOMPTON.—At a mass meeting of the American party, held on the 29th of March, the following resolutions were submitted and adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the principles of the American party preclude the support of the nominees of any sectional party.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the sentiments of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, as enunciated in the United States Senate, calculated as they are, to arouse that patriotism and love of the Union which should animate every American heart.

Resolved, That while we appreciate and admire the proud position of Mr. Crittenden; while we endorse and approve, as embodying fundamental principles of the American party, his noble and manly defence of the rights of the people, and his fervent appeal in behalf of the Union, we find language inadequate to express the contempt we feel towards that Senator from Missouri, who, scarcely warm in his seat, could sneeringly speak of the eloquent remarks of the father of the Senate as "psalm singing in praise of the Union?"

Resolved, That the American party ever has been, and ever will be, opposed to nullification, in whatever form it may assume; and that the removal of Judge Loring by Gov Banks, of Massachusetts, is a high handed, practical nullification of the laws, which should be denounced and condemned by every citizen who hopes for the perpetuity of our Government.

B. F. EDWARDS, *President.*

I. J. FOWLER, *Secretary*

☞Gen. Duff Green, in a reminiscence of a column and a quarter in the *States*, asserts that Senator Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, was the originator of the Missouri Compromise, instead of Mr. Clay. Gov. Edwards was a Virginian by birth and a prominent Democrat; so that the Missouri Compromise would still have a Southern origin, and also a Democratic endorsement. He was a brother in law of Duff Green's, and therefore it is not a matter of surprise that that gentleman should claim for a connexion the honor of having given peace to the country for upwards of thirty years.

CARD WRITING.—We have seen some specimens of card writing by Mr. HENRY E. BUCK, of New York, which excel anything of the kind we have before seen. It is superior, in our opinion, to engraving, and we would advise our lady friends who wish to procure beautiful visiting cards to patronize him.

Mr. B will remain in our city during this week, and may be found at the bookstore of Messrs. Keenon & Crutcher, where orders may be left. Mr. WM. D. ETHEREDGE the agent of Mr. Buck will visit the residences of our citizens, exhibit specimens of his card writing and receive orders from any who wish to procure cards.

☞We are informed that those of our citizens who are in the habit of attending the daily union prayer meetings at the Baptist church have agreed to observe this day as a day of fasting and prayer. In furtherance of this object, a general union meeting will be held in the Baptist church at 11 o'clock, at which time Rev. Mr. Harrison, of the Methodist church, will preach.

☞Builders and Contractors, by calling at this office, can see a plan and specifications of the church building proposed to be erected seven miles from Frankfort on the Georgetown turnpike, proposals and bids for which are invited by an advertisement in our paper.

☞Brevet Col. Charles A. May, Major Second Dragoons, is ordered to report at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for the purpose of conducting the recruits at that station to their respective regiments in Utah. He is directed to make requisitions on the proper officers for all that may be necessary for his command, and strictly charged with procuring a sufficient supply of arms, ammunition, equipments, horses and horse equipage, clothing required on the march, &c., &c., and take such further measures as will enable the recruits to be fully equipped and prepared. He is, in pursuance of the above orders to him, directed to precede the recruits, in order to make all necessary preparations to insure their immediate march on their arrival at Leavenworth.

☞We are authorized to announce that F. P HOLLOWAY has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858—3w.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. ROBERT E. FINNELL, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the American Convention.

March 24, 1858-te.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.*

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Senate.—The Chair presented a memorial from the Legislature of Utah setting forth their grievances in a semi defiant style, which was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 15.

Mr. Gwin, of California, presented the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of California for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Broderick, of California, referring to the resolutions, said they did not represent the sentiments of the people of California.

The resolutions were, on motion, referred.

House.—The House went into committee of the Whole on the bill to establish an auxiliary guard for the protection of life and property in Washington City. The bill was discussed until 1 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., the committee rose and the House took up the Kansas bill.

A message from the Senate, insisting on its disagreement to the House amendment and asking for a committee of conference, was read.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the House insist on its adherence, and demanded the previous question.

Mr English inquired whether, if a committee of conference be ordered by the House Parliamentary law and practice require a majority of the committee to be composed of gentlemen representing a majority of the House, or a majority of those in favor of the House bill.

Mr. Stanton said if not in order he would object to the question because this would provoke interrogatories of the other side.

Mr English gave notice that the motion be voted down. He would move a committee of conference.

The House voted on seconding the demand for the previous question.

The vote stood yeas 108, nays 107. The Speaker voted in the negative making it a tie vote. Question lost.

Mr. English, that he might not be misunderstood, said he was opposed to the Senate bill in its present shape, but notwithstanding this he was willing to hear what the Senate had to say in favor of an appointment of a committee of conference. He could see no harm that would result, and therefore moved that the House agree to a committee of conference on the subject matter of disagreeing votes, and that three members be appointed on the part of the House. He moved the previous question which was seconded.

The vote being taken stood yeas 108, nays 108, and the Speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative so that Mr. English's motion prevailed.

[Applause from the galleries, which were rebuked by the Speaker.]

The vote on Mr. English's motion stood as follows:

YEAS—Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Caskie, Clark of Mo., Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Craig, of Mo, Craige of N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Miss., Dewart, Dowell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hackins, Hill, Hopkins, Housten, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkle of Md., Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Millson, Miles, Miller, Moore, Niblack, Orr, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Reagan, Ready, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of N. C., Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stallworth, Stephens, Stephenson, Stewart of Md., Talbott, Taylor of N. Y., Trippe, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Ga., Wright of Tenn., and Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Abbott, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Bufflington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Chase, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Conn., Clark of N. Y., Clawson, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Crazin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Md., Davis of Ind., Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Haskin, Hickman, Horton, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Lawrence, Lester, Lovejoy, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrell, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ill., Morse of Me., Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Royce, Shaw of Ill., Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of N. Y., Smith of Ill., Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pa., Tappan, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Ill, Washburne of Me., Wilson Wood.

The following not voting, had paired off—Adrain, Hayler, Dimmick with McLibben, Gilliss with Robers, Clark B. Cochrane with Sickles, Reilly with Thayer, Taylor of La, with Kunkel of Pa., Washburn of Wis., with Arnold, Odlin with Cornell. Whitely was absent.

After some conversation on the subject a motion made to reconsider the vote was carried and then laid on the the table.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Washington city police bill, and, after a long debate, without taking the question, adjourned.

From the Chateaubriand.

The Infidel Mother.

How is it possible to conceive that a woman can be an atheist? Who shall prop up this reed, if religion does not? The feeblest thing in nature, even on the eve of death, or loss of her charms,—who shall support her if her hopes be not extended beyond an ephemeral existence? For the sake of her beauty alone, she should be pious.

Gentleness, submission, suavity, tenderness constitute part of the charms which our Creator bestowed on our first mother, and to charms of this kind infidelity is a mortal foe.

Shall woman, who takes delight in concealment, who never discloses more than one-half of her graces and thoughts, who Heaven formed for virtue and the most mysterious sentiments, modesty and love, shall woman, renouncing the engaging instincts of her sex, presume with rash and feeble hands to attempt to withdraw the thick veil which conceals the Divinity? Whom does she think to please by an effort alike absurd and sacrilegious? Does she hope, by adding her pretty and frivolous metaphysics to the imprecations of a Spinosa and the sophistry of a Boyle to give us a higher opinion of her genius?—Without a doubt she has no thought of marriage, what sensible man would unite himself for life, to an impious partner?

The infidel wife has seldom any idea of her duties; spends her days either in reasoning on virtue without practicing its precepts, or in the enjoyment of the tumultuous pleasures of the world.

But the day of vengeance approaches. Time arrives, leading age by the hand. The spectre with icy hands and silver hair plants himself on the threshold of the female atheist; she perceives him and shrieks aloud. Who shall hear her voice? Her husband? She has none; long since, very long has he withdrawn from the theatre of dishonor. Her children? Ruined by an impious education and by maternal example, they concern themselves not about their mother. If she surveys the past, she beholds a pathless waste; her virtues have left no traces behind them. For the first time she begins to be sensible how much more consolatory it would have been to have a religion. Unavailing regret! When the Atheist at the end of his career discovers the illusion of a false philosophy; when annihilation, like an appalling meteor, begins to appear before the horizon of death, he would fain return to God, but it is too late, The mind, by incredulity, rejects all conviction.

How different is the lot of the religious woman! Her days are replete with joy; she is respected, beloved by her husband, her children, her household; all place unbounded confidence in her, because they are firmly convinced of the fidelity of one who is faithful to God. The faith of this Christian is strengthened by happiness in her faith. She believes in God, because she is happy, and she is happy because she believes in God.

Public Speaking.

Hon. GEO. R. McKEE, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Greenupsburg, Greenup co., Wednesday, April 14th.
Vanceburg, Lewis co., Friday, April 16th.
Clarksburg, Lewis co, Saturday, April 17th.
Morehead, Rowan co., Monday, April 19th.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Tuesday, April 20th.
Paintsville, Johnson co., Thursday, April 22nd.
Mouth of Pond, Pike co., Saturday, April 24th.
Pikeville, Pike co, Monday, April 26th.
Prestonburg, Floyd co., Tuesday, April 27th.
Licking Station, Morgan, co., Wednesday, April 28th.
Jackson, Breathitt co, Thursday, April 29th.
Hazard, Perry co., Saturday, May 1st.
Whitesburg, Letcher co., Monday, May 3d.
John Lewis's, Harlan co., Tuesday, May 4th.
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Wednesday, May 5th.
Cumberland Ford, Knox co., Thursday, May 6th.
Barbourville, Knox co., Friday, May 7th.
Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, May 8th.
Booneville, Owsley co, Monday, May 10th.
Proctor, Owsley co., Tuesday, May 11th
McKee, Jackson co., Wednesday, May 12th.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. each day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned proposes to publish, by subscription, a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled,

"Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion."

Written by four persons of whom he is the only survivor.

They will form an octavo volume, of about 270 pages, printed on white paper and neatly bound in muslin.

Price to Subscribers, per copy, one dollar, payable on delivery.

So soon as the subscription shall be sufficient to pay the printer and the book-binder, the work will go to press. JOHN LEWIS,

Author of Young Kate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 14, 1858.

P. S.—The subscription papers may be sent to A. G. HODGES, "Commonwealth Office," Frankfort, Ky. J. L.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT T S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Setts and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Setts, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brilliantes, Marsailles, Brochie Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—tf. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the **"LATEST STYLES,"** at lowest rates for CASH, or old customers on TIME. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858-tf.

SPRING

MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. WM. F. PARRENT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county.

☞We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17-te.

☞We have been requested by Col. A. H. RENNICK to announce him a candidate for re election to the office of County Court Clerk.

March 8, 1858-te.

☞We have been requested by Mr. DANIEL EPPERSON to announce him a candidate for the office of Jailer of Franklin county.

March 8, 1858-te.

☞We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailer of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.

Jan. 26, 1858—te.

Special Notice----To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by

Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857-tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

DIED.

On the 12th of April, JOSEPH GOINS, aged 44 years. He was a good, upright, industrious man, and much respected. He died in the communion of the Episcopal church, and although his call was sudden, he was resigned to God's will. A large number of neighbors and friends attended his funeral.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE WORKS,

WILLIAM CRAIK,

Oppositethe Post-office, St. ClairStreet,

FRANKFORT, KY,

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, &c., I will continue to finish to order **Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters** and everything in the Marble line, at short notice an in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carversin Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere.

Call and See.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.

I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and willfurnish the work at manufacturers price.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,

RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of

FALL & WINTER MILINERY

AND

Fancy Goods,

Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to $18.
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to $4.
ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.
CHILDREN'S BONNETS
And all kind of Worsted Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.

Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsted stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gumelastic Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Puff Combs; Gumelastic Hair Combs; all kind of Combs. Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinelle Scarfs for ladies; Worsted Undersleeves and Worsted Hoods for ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

Mrs. HERRENSMITH

Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will all call again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.

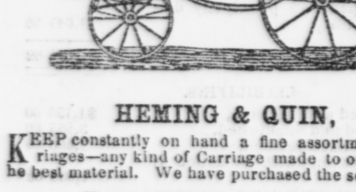
BLEACHING & TRIMMING

Done in the latest and best style. I will sell everything as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.

☞ I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNSEL, and will also keep the store on Main street.

Oct. 9, 1857—tf.

COACH FACTORY.



HEMING & QUIN,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of he best material. We have purchased the sole right of

Everett's Patent Coupling,

for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

☞ All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1855—tf.

CHILD'S

PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

THE subscriber wouldrespectfullycalltheattention of the Millersand Farmersof Kentucky to witnessan operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR,

Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball,) cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

Jan 12 tf W. B. SMITH.

SAMUEL'S

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes hat his old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1855—by.

FRANKFORT HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned having taken this well known house (lately occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether) respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as this heretofore has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence of the traveling community.

June 18, 1855—tf. J. B. WASSON.

For Rent.

WE desire to rent the property lately occupied by James R. Page, deceased, on the Cemetery Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire f

Nov. 20, 1857—tf. T. S. & J. R. PAG

SOAP—
25 boxes No. 1 Rosin Soap;
10 boxes German Soap;
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;
Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;
2 boxes Casteel Soap; in store and for sale by

Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

POTATOES & APPLES.

150 BUSHELS Superior Potatoes,
50 Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

BACON AND LARD—
600 lbs Bacon Shoulders;
400 lbs Bacon Hams;
500 lbs Bacon Sides;
10 kegs Prime Lard;

Nov. 11, 1857 GRAY & TODD

WINES—
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

A PURE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY in store and for sale low by

May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at

May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

Utica Lime!

20 BARRELS UTICA LIME JUST RECEIVED AND for sale by

April 5, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

NEW LARD—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH AND SWEET LARD, for sale by

Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c, &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add tha the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope.) FREE OF CHRAGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Sept. 9, 1857—w&twly.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder RICHARD ADAMS, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the Jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed at Frankfort, this 23th day of Jan. A. D., 1858, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy suit and long; black eyes and eye brows, black and heavy, with rather bad countenance, and looks out at you through the eyebrow; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks softly; round faced, and whiskers on the jaw; rather andy and smallpoxed; weight about 165 pounds and his hide rather tallowy appearance, his clothing janes coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Williams and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 28th day of December, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 22 or 25 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height: tolerably heavy built; dark complexion; dark hair and eyes, hair rather long; and wears a dark goatee; had on a suit of black cloth clothes, and wore a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

IN the town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas, it being a new town site, recently laid off, on the Government road leading from Indianola to San Antonio, via Yorktown; where said road crosses the main Cleto, 22 miles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio, and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and cross to Helena; also near where the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes—(as surveyed.)

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland town, in Western Texas. The soil adjacent is good, water excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150 feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot; back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.

Those who wish to commence business in a new town, or to double or treble their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, including the whole block upon which it stands.

Emigrants will find this to be as healthy and fertile a section of country as there is in almost any of the States.

For further particulars call on us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Eclecto Post Office, Karnes county, Texas."

Nov. 9, 1857—tf. O. H. P. SCANLAND & CO.

**The Galveston News and N. O. Picayune publish the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to O. H. P. Scanland & Co.—*Texan Advocate.*

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENing, the largest and finest assortment of

CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands:

6,000 "Ugues,"	10,000 Cinto Del Orion,
4,000 Belimita,	15,000 Jno. Butt,
4,000 Rio Hondo,	5,000 Salvadora Londres,
4,000 Creipo,	2,000 La Lovely Regalias,
3,000 La Pruebo,	5,600 La Attala,
4,000 Hommegolda,	1,000 Babana Y Baroajab,
2,000 Etries,	5,000 Eugenies,
2,000 Pepita De Olevia,	4,000 La Sultana,
2,000 Regina,	3,000 Pride of the South,
2,000 Cieroo,	3,000 Eureka,
2,000 La Perla de las Antilles,	2,000 Antonia Garcia,

Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time.

Nov. 11 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Brandies in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles,
Scotch and Irish Whisky,
Jamacia Rum,
Old Rye Whisky,
Old Nectar Whisky,
Assorted French Cordials,
Blackberry Cordial,
Annise te Cordial,
Maraschino Cordial,
Curasoa Cordial,
Holland Gin,
Schuiedam Schnapps. For sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

HORACE STEARNS. CHAS. A. CLARKE.

STEARNS & CLARKE'S

NATIONAL

AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,

Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Oct. 2, 1857—3m.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &C.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

BY

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornaments, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

☞ Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

OFFICE AT GWIN & OWEN'S HARDWARESTORE.

G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, —— County, SS.

A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Express company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "*An act concerning Express Companies*," and numbered 751, declaring said companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as *cestui que trust* are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D. 1856.

WM. B. DINSMORE,	[L. S.]	RUFUS B KINSLEY,	[L. S.]
E. S. SANFORD,	"	JAS. M. THOMPSON,	"
S. M. SHOEMAKER,	"	CLAPP SPOONER,	"
GEO. W. CASS,	"	JOHN BINGHAM,	"
J. LIVINGSTON,	"		

"*State of Pennsylvania:*

"Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

"G. W. CASS, *Pres't.*

[L. S.] "CITY OF PITTSBURG, *County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania:*

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

CH. McCLURE HAYS,

Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

I, Alexander H. Rennick, clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the forgoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. OWEN is the agent of said company.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day April, 1856.

A. H. RENNICK. C. F. C. C

April 18, 1856—tf.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT

AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT

RAILROADS.

Winter Arrangement for 1857--8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 7:25 o'clock. a. m. stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 12:15 p. m., connecting at Eminence with stages for Newcastle; at Frankfort with stages for Lawrenceburg Salvisa, Hardinsville, Danville, and Versailles; at Payne's with stages for Georgetown; and at Lexington with Covington and Lexington Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington and Maysville, and with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville, Richmond, Irvine, Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Stanford, London, Barboursville, and all points South. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 2:45 p. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Eminence for Newcastle and Shelbyville, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroads for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North, West and South.

SECOND TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Hobb's and Smith's Stations, Lagrange, and all stations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Lexington at 7:25 o'clock, p. m.; connecting at Eminence by stage for Shelbyville and Newcastle. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 5:50 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations east of Lagrange and at Smith's and Hobb's Stations only, west of Lagrange, arriving at Louisville at 10:35 o'clock, a. m.; in close connection by Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroad, with Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, and all the principal towns West and South.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Louisville at 4 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 5:40 o'clock, p. m. Returning leaves Lagrange at 7:20 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Freight trains leave Louisville and Lexington every morning, daily, Sundays excepted.

Fare is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of nearly 25 per cent. is allowed for tickets.

The Kentucky Stage Company's line of splendid coaches connect daily (Sundays excepted) with this road.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior towns of the State, and tickets from those places are sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern cities.

Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of line to convey passengers and their baggage.

☞ For any further information, please call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets; and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky Stage Company, opposite Phœnix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN,
General Ticket Agent, Louisville.
FRANK WEAVER,
Ticket Agent, Lexington.
SAMUEL GILL.

Nov 6, 1857. Supt. L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM

RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 hours.
Through to St. Louis in 11 hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

☞ For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857 tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT.

LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between

LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

SOUTHERNER,

TRIPLETT, Master,

LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M.

This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers; is officered by careful and experienced men, well known to the community, who by strict attention to business hope to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

D. S. BENEDICT & SON, } *Agents.*
C. BASHAM,

N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for $25 00. [Dec. 4, 1857—6m

Regular Packet for Louisville.

THE Steamer DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS Master, will leave Brooklyn, Munday's Oregon, and Woodford Landing every Monday.

Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's and Brooklyn.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN WATSON & CO., *Agents.*

Nov. 11, 1857—tf.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

GLASGOW, KY., December 23, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Having disposed of our Printing Office in Elizabethtown, Ky., and removed to Glasgow with the view of permanently locating we purpose commencing the publication of a newspaper sometime during the month of February, to be entitled "THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS." It will be devoted to General Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, News, and especially to the promotion and advancement of the local and general interests of the town and county, and those adjacent. No pains or exertion on our part will be intermitted to secure due consideration for all local enterprises, that may be calculated to advance the general weal of the community.

An earnest effort will be made to render it a valuable family newspaper, acceptable to all parties, combining a variety of interesting and instructive subjects in its columns. Having had considerable experience in the business, and being practically familiar with its mechanical duties, we indulge the hope that we shall be enabled to subserve to some extent, the interests to which the "FREE PRESS" will be dedicated.

American Politics at the present time, may be said very justly, to be in a chrysalis state. We do not design, in this Prospectus, to enter the domain of speculation. It is not necessary to the present purpose, or to define our political position. This may be defined very briefly. We are conscientiously opposed to the practices and the precepts of Modern Democracy. We regard the Democratic party, as now constituted, essentially an alien party; and consider its aims and purposes, as avowed by its organs, practiced by its leaders and developed in the present administration, pregnant with evil to the Union, in violation of the plain injunctions of the early fathers, and disastrous to American Nationality. We recognize in the "Address of the American Party," promulgated at the Louisville Convention, a political creed, eminently national, eminently conservative, and peculiarly adapted to present exigencies. We believe that in the fundamental principles of that organization may be found the panacea for many, if not all the political evils, which have disordered the country and fomented sectional strife, and which it is now in evident contemplation to aggravate by unwise and imprudent legislation.

Whilst we shall aim to be perfectly independent and honest in the expression of our views of public men and measures, we shall studiously observe courtesy and a proper respect for the opinions of others, whose convictions may lead them to differ with us. It is the peculiarity and the boast of American institutions, that they secure to each and every one the "free and untrammeled expression of his opinions." In no other government is this perfect freedom of opinion in the citizen tolerated, or considered compatible with the dignity of the State. Our whole system of government reposes upon this basis. Public opinion is here at once the source and the support of power. We cherish an appreciation of the great privilege, too exalted, to induce us to refuse to others what we are prompt to claim for ourselves. Hence the columns of the "FREE PRESS" will at all times be open to well written, courteous articles, even though they may conflict with our individual opinions.

We invoke, in aid our enterprise, the support and patronage of the citizens of Barren and surrounding counties, and especially those whose opinions may harmonize with the general views herein expressed.

We send you this circular, hoping that you may feel inclined to give us the benefit of your influence, in procuring a list of subscribers in your locality, by the 1st day of February, 1858.

TERMS.

The "FREE PRESS" will be published weekly, on new and beautiful type, at the following rates:—

Single copy, one year, (invariably in advance,) $2 00
To clubs of 10, and upwards, . . . 1 50

☞ Any one procuring a club of Ten subscribers, will receive an extra copy.

SMITH & PARKER, *Proprietors.*

Jan. 28, 1858.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

"CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN."

PUBLISHED IN LEBANON, KY.

Lebanon, since the completion of the Railroad, connecting it with Louisville, is a point of interest to a large section of country. There are hundreds of persons abroad who are in want of information upon various topics connected with it, such as the prices current, facilities for doing and having business done here, &c., and the citizens of Lebanon themselves, wish to inform the public at large, that it is one of the most enterprising and flourishing towns in the interior of the State, and that it offers great inducements as a place of residence to men of almost every honorable trade and profession. To supply these wants, of people abroad and citizens at home, we have determined to publish "**The Central Kentuckian**"—a paper devoted to the Commercial, Agricultural, Literary, and Moral welfare of the community in which it is circulated.

It is hoped that we shall be able, by attention to the interest of all concerned, to supply a desideratum long felt.

Citizens of Lebanon, and of Marion and surrounding counties, to you, of whatever political party or religious sect, we look for support—and the more liberal *that* is, the larger and more entertaining will be our paper—for we are determined, if you will place in our hands the means, to make the Central Kentuckian worthy of your patronage.

To obtain this, however, we shall not sacrifice independence by *pledging ourselves to any party or sect*, yet we shall promise you *Neutrality in Nothing*. If we are not capable of choosing our subject matter, and of commenting upon all or any topic of public interest, in a manner which shall be at once courteous and inoffensive, we ought not to come before you as Editors. To be faithful journalists of passing events—candid critics of public acts—and successful advocates of TRUTH, is the hight of our ambition.

TERMS:—$1 50 in advance; $2 00 in six months. No deduction made on clubs. Return the list of names as soon as possible, as we shall issue the first number on Wednesday, the 27th.

ODELL & MORSE, *Editors and Publishers.*

LEBANON, Jan. 9, 1858.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

Useful, Interesting, and Instructive!

The first number of the "LITERARY JOURNAL" will be issued the 1st of March, 1858, and each succeeding number will be issued the first of each month up to ——, 1859. It will be published by JAMES McHANEY, at $3, per annum, invariably in advance. Each number will contain seventy-two octavo pages, handsomely and neatly printed on beautiful white paper, making at the end of the year a neat volume of 864 pages. The range of topics will embrace essays upon Education and Litrature, Domestic Economy, Historical, Biographical, Religious, Local and General Intelligence, facts, items of news, interesting stories, thrilling incidents, &c., will be noticed. Selections from the most popular Foreign and American periodicals, will be made, and every available means will be used to make the work intelligible, by transcribing to its pages such topics as will be calculated render it worthy an attentive perusal.

Now, a few words to you, young men. Do you wish to have something that will interest, instruct, please, and impart to you a copious *suppleo* of intelligence? If you do, just subscribe for, and read the "JOURNAL," and your desire will be accomplished.

No subscriber will ever regard the price paid for such invaluable instruction, contained in a volume of 864 pages, after having tested its value.

Recollect that every subscriber will be entitled to, and the recipient of, as a gift, any one of the following books that he may select:

A complete History of the Russian War,	$1 00
Lives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of America,	1 00
Mexican War and its Heroes illustrated,	1 00
The American gift book,	
A Perpetual Souvenier, with six elegant steel engravings, viz: The marriage of Washington, Goddess of Liberty, portrait of Washington, portrait of Daniel Webster, portrait of Martha Washington, Spirit of '76, &c.	1 00

The above books sent with the third number of the JOURNAL or before.

Address JAMES McHANEY, Whitesburg, Ky.

N. B.—Any person who will act as agent for the "JOURNAL" and send in their orders weekly, will be allowed 25 per cent for his service; and that agent sending the greatest number of subscribers, by the first of April, 1858, will receive, as a premium, a gold watch worth $100.

WHO WILL TRY FOR THE WATCH?

After the first day of March, 1858, all communications for subscription, upon business, &c., must be addressed to JAMES McHANEY, Estillsville, Scott county, Va.

Agents are requested to send in their orders weekly, and the first number of the "JOURNAL" will be forwarded in March, 1858, and their book in April following. Subscribers are requested to send in their subscription orders early, stating which of the above books they prefer, their own name, with post office address written *in full*—county and State.

Jan. 20, 1858—3m.

Office City Council,

FRANKFORT, January 2, 1858.

ORDERED, that the property holders on both sides of Holmes street, from its intersection of High street, East, to the rope-walk and factory of John Watson & Co., be and they are hereby required to grade and McAdamize the same under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done on or before the 25th day of March next.

By order of the Board,

G. W. GWIN, *Mayor.*

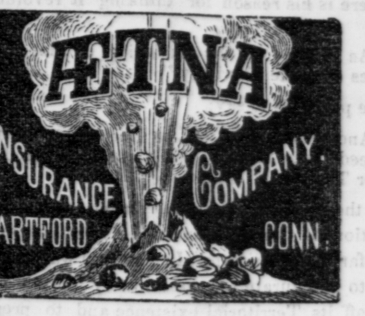
Attest: J. W. BATCHELOR, *City Clerk.*

Jan. 16, 1858—w2m.

By State Authority.

Choice First-Class Insurance,

—BY THE—



Incorporated 1819.---Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital $1,000,000 00.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED!

With a Surplus of $506,387 88.

And the prestige of **38 years** success and experience.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1858:

Cash in hand and deposites in Hartford Banks,		$348,123 69
Cash in transit and Agents' hands,		166,872 65
Money due the Company, secured by Mortgage,		5,418 64
Real Estate unincumbered,		47,653 42
Bills Receivable,		35,177 1[illegible]
		Market Value.
102	Bonds 6, 7 and 10 ℔ cent. interest, annually,	102,000 00
657	Shares Railroad Stock,	54,446 00
50	do. Connecticut Riv. Co. Stock,	1,250 00
50	do. Stafford Bank "	5,000 00
50	do. Waterbury Bank "	5,000 00
36	do. Providence Bank "	1,800 00
2300	do. Hartford "	199,066 00
3985	do. New York "	500,662 50
15	do. Jersey City "	1,425 00
100	do. United States Trust Co. N. Y. Stock,	10,000 00
150	Shares New York L. I., and Trust Co Stock,	22,500 00
		$1,506,387 88

Total Liabilities:

Unsettled Claims not due, $173,926 84

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF $11,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Company in the past 38 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this Corporation has been stable and uninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshine and storm, or periods eventful in or exempt from sweeping conflagrations and maratime disaster. Being long established on a cash basis, the troubles of the credit system affect us in no material particular.

During "hard times" the security of reliable Insurance is an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

☞ Business attended to with Despatch & Fidelity. ☜

H. WINGATE, Agent,

March 10, 1858—3m. Frankfort, Ky.

HOME
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL,	**$500,000 00**
AM'T OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858,	**834,213 34**
AM'T OF LIABILITIES, "	**41,110 01**

This Company continues to Insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT *of the affairs and condition of the* **HOME INSURANCE COMPANY**, *of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December*, 1857.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank,	$ 37,000 56
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least $891,000,	460,600 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand, (market value of securities, $253,667)	150,859 85
Bank Stocks, (market value),	77,000 00
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street, (the office of the Company),	67,604 72
Interest due on 1st Jan., 1858, (of which, $ 2,625 93 has since been received.)	14,375 93
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents, on 31st Dec., (of which $7,857 57 has since been received),	24,684 75
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office,	2,087 53
Total,	$ 834,213 34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at	$ 39,410 01
Due Stockholders on account of Seventh Dividend,	1,700 00
	$ 41,110 01

NEW YORK, 22d January, 1858.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't.
J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

H. WINGATE, Agent,

March 10, 1858—tf. *Frankfort, Ky.*

NEW YO K

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibits of the New York Life Insurance Company for the last year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c. to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the whole community.

"It commenced its operations twelve years ago, with $50,000, which has accumulated to $1,059,008 65, principally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mortgages, believed to be undoubtedly good.

"We know of no mode of investing money more profitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually on the premium paid."

C. S. MOREHEAD, *President.*
R. C. WINTERSMITH,
EMD. H. TAYLOR,
THOS. S. PAGE,
A. G. HODGES,
CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN.

Directors.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Amount of assets 1st January, 1855,		$902,062 70
Amount of receipts for premiums, interest, &c., to 1st January, 1856,	$378,186 14	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses by death, interest on dividends, and all other expenses	221,240 19	
		156,945 95
Accumulated und to 1st January, 1856,		$1,059,008 65

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring information in regard to insurance, will make application to the undersigned.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Frankfort Branch Bank.

W. C. SNEED, *Medical Examiner.*

Aug. 14, 1857.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of main Elkhorn, about 1½ miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—women between 35 and 40 years old.

Dec. 8, 1856—tf. BEN. F. GRAHAM.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

In compliance with "an Act to regulate the Agencies of Foreign Companies," not incorporated by the State of Kentucky, and passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, March 3d, 1856.

STATEMENT.

1st.	The am't of its actual capital stock is	$200,000 00
2d.	The amount of its capital stock, exclusive of stock, notes, and in bank stocks, cash bonds and mortgages, is	150,000 00
3d.	The assets of the company are:	
1st.	Amount of cash in hand and in the hands of agents or other persons,	29,20[illegible]
2d.	Bonds owned by the company are county bonds with interest,	150 00
3d.	Debts to the company secured by mortgage—none.	
4th.	Debts otherwise secured, viz: Bills receivable, upon interest, including mutual prom. notes,	165,150 25
	Obligation for capital stock approved by the Directors of said company, and by the comptroller of the State of Connecticut,	50,000 00
	Cash loans on endorsed promissory notes with collateral security, chiefly on demand and at about 12 per cent. interest,	51,896 03
	Accrued interest to the company on investments,	10,209 76
5th.	Debts for premiums at interest,	34,144 75
6th.	All other securities are: Bank stock in cities of Hertford and New York,	109,791 00
	Cash in Bank on deposit on demand, bearing interest,	50,000 00
	Personal property of the company,	2,000 00
	Preferred Railroad stock at 10 per cent. interest,	300 00
		$502,[illegible]44 34
4th.	Losses due and unpaid—none.	
5th.	Losses adjusted and not due,	$11,000 00
6th.	Losses in suspense waiting for further proof—none.	
7th.	All other claims against the company or other indebtedness, whether due or not due—none except ordinary current bills.	
8th.	Payment of losses resisted, &c.—Never resisted any.	
9th.	The act of incorporation of this Company was granted by the Legislature of Connecticut at its May session, A. D., 1850, and is the same as filed in the office of the Auditor of Kentucky in July, 1856.	

The undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the affairs of the Company according to their best knowledge and belief.

J. C. WALKLEY, *President.*

SAMUEL H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

HARTFORD, July 14th, 1857.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, Hartford, July 17, 1857.

Personally appeared, James C. Walkley and Samuel H. White, subscribers of the foregoing instrument, to me known as aforesaid, and made oath to the truth of the same according to their best knowledge and belief.

Before me, JEROME B. BROWN,

Justice of the Peace.

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

THO. S. PAGE, *Auditor.*

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 1857.

This is to certify that J. M. MILLS, as Agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., at (Frankfort) Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.

THO. S. PAGE, *Auditor.*
J. M. MILLS, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.

Sept. 16, 1857—w&tw2w.

STATEMENT
OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company,

Up to the 1st day of July, 1857, made in conformity with the requirement of the law of Kentucky.

ASSETS:

	Cash on hand,	$ 25,172 50
320	Shares Delaware and Hudson Canal stock, par $32,400,	34,652 50
	Albany City Water Bonds, par $50,000,	52,500 00
	Watertown and Rome Railroad Bonds, par $24,000,	22,800 00
	Hudson River Railroad Bonds, par $5,500,	6,430 98
	New York Central Railroad Bonds, par $6,000,	5,573 74
180	Shares Merchant Bank Stock, par $9,000,	10,263 75
100	Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, par $10,000,	10,662 50
75	Shares Bank of the Republic Stock, par $1,500,	1,800 00
50	Shares American Exchange Bank Stock, par $5,000,	5,503 50
90	Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, par $9,000,	9,966 79
50	Shares Park Bank Stock, par $5,000,	5,256 25
	Loans on stocks,	40,927 37
	Bonds and mortgages first lien,	484,225 00
	Premium notes on Life Policies, bearing interest,	490,277 42
	Interest accrued up to July 1st, 1857,	24,023 52
	Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to 1st July, 1857,	12,979 85
	Premiums on policies in hands of Agents,	17,167 [illegible]
		$1,260,214 05

LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid—none.	
Losses adjusted and not due,	$ 25,600 00
Losses unadjusted and in suspense awaiting further proof,	8,000 00
Losses resisted—believed to be fraudulent or unjust,	11,000 00
Accumulated dividend interest,	34,344 30
Taxes in litigation about	6,000 00
	$84,944 30

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly affirmed, doth declare and say, that to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the above statement is correct and true; that all the investments therein referred to were made in good faith, and not for any temporary expediency; that the assets of the said company were, at the date of the said statement $1,260,214 05, as therein set forth, and invested as therein stated.

Affirmed this 22d day of July, 1857, before me.

E. A. STANSBURY, *Com. Deeds.*
MORRIS FRANKLIN, *President.*

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

Auditor's Office, Ky., July 1, 1857.

THO. S. PAGE *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 1857.

This is to certify that HENRY WINGATE, as Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, of New York, at [Frankfort] Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Henry Wingate, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof.—But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.

THO. S. PAGE, *Auditor.*
H. WINGATE, Agent,

August 5, 1857—w2w. Frankfort, Ky.

Notice! Notice!!

AFTER FIRST JANUARY WE WILL CONSIDER all accounts payable and due on FIRST MAY, SEPTEMBER, and JANUARY, (4 months credit) if not paid when due we shall charge interest from that time. Our old and punctual customers will please bear this in mind, for the ensuing year we will open no new accounts, and will only keep accounts with those who pay us promptly. GRAY & TODD.

Dec. 30, 1857—tf.

Runaway Committed.

HARLAN COURT HOUSE,
November 9th, 1857.

THERE WAS committed to the jail of Harlan county, Ky., on the 4th inst., a negro man as a runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER PINN; he is about five feet five inches high, copper color, about nineteen or twenty years old, has an open countenance, quick spoken, and has a small scar above his left eye. The owner of said negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay the charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

THOMAS FARLER,
Jailer of Harlan County.

Dec. 1, 1857—w6m.